# MAINE FARMER
## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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## THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 27, 1835.

### Raising Indian Corn on Double Furrows.

Our readers will remember that about a year ago we made mention of a plan adopted by JOHN CORBETT, Esq. of Farmington, of raising Indian corn upon double furrows. We understand that this mode is entirely successful with him. His land being somewhat wet, renders it late in regard to planting, but by thus throwing it into ridges it not only elevates the corn from the extra moisture of the soil, but collects the grass roots and whatever other manure there may be used, exactly in the place most needed, and thus forwards the growth of the crop.

We hope that Mr. Corbett will favor us with a more particular account of his mode of managing his ground in this way. We are told that he has made some improvements in the plough for this work—also that he has a lime kiln upon his farm which he uses for burning the lime stone thereabouts, for a dressing to his soil. We should like to hear the results of his application of this article, as many of our agricultural friends are waking up to this thing, and are anxious to learn particulars.

Mr. D. Wyman, of Belgrade, adopted the ridge method of planting corn on a wet soil last summer with good success. The crop was feeble at first, but it soon shot ahead rapidly, and turned out a good yield.

### Readfield and Gardiner Canal.

The statements and estimates of expenses in Mr. GARDINER'S communication on the other page will be read by every friend of Internal Improvement with pleasure; because the same plan of overcoming the obstacles of passage in natural streams, will be practicable, as well in one situation as another, and if, as it has already been proved by actual experiment, that inclined planes and railways are cheaper—easier of passage than locks—surely the business of communication is reduced to an exceedingly simple and efficient mode. A mode by which hundreds of our streams and lakes may be connected together, and afford a safe, valuable and easy channel for the farmer to transport his heavy articles to and from the market. We are willing to allow that Rail roads of themselves, and distinct from Canals, are preferable as a mode of communication. But where there are natural channels of water boatable, except in some particular spots, and these spots can be so easily overcome by the modes proposed, the people in the vicinity—if they are able to do it, are to blame, as slighting the gifts of heaven, if they do not do it. And do it they certainly will, sooner or later. It is not possible for the people of Maine to remain much longer in their present supine state—without lifting a hand—without even asking what we can do? It is not possible for them to look much longer upon the vast improvements of others, and see them carried so rapidly beyond them in works of art and public convenience, without being roused, either by shame or emulation to go and do likewise. At any rate, we will indulge the hope—the reverie—the dream—the chimera—even at the risk of being called, as we have been, a visionary—a fanatic and a fool—that she will one day become what Nature designed her. And tho' our mortal eyes may perhaps never behold the consummation of these things, we will look upon them with the eye of faith, and feel proud in her future greatness, though we of the present generation may be mingled with her dust ere it comes.

### New Publications.

**AMERICAN GARDINER'S MAGAZINE.**
**Monthly, by C. M. Hovey and P. B. Hovey, Jr.**

We have received two numbers of the above work which is intended to be "a register of all useful discoveries and improvements in Horticulture and rural affairs." It is an octavo of 36 pages, once per month, at $3,00 per annum. So here we have another laborer in a good cause. We have already mentioned Mr. BARRET'S periodical, devoted to the same subject, and for ourselves we are glad to find that there is spirit and liberality enough in New England to call into action so much exertion in spreading Horticultural knowledge. These periodicals will disseminate much that is needed to be known, and much that will please, and much that will gratify. And they will also have a direct tendency, as their pages become more read and the principles and elements of Horticultural science become more and more understood, to build up Gardens in what are now waste places, and to give rational and delightful employment to many who might otherwise live in idleness if not in dissipation. It is exceedingly gratifying to look back, say twenty years, and compare that period with the present as it regards either the theory or practice of Gardening in the vicinity of Boston. The taste for such pursuits was then not remarkably prevalent, but the examples and perseverance of a few have roused a multitude and started them forth as successful laborers in this useful, elegant and sinless employment. With a taste for it, Gardens have multiplied, objects of utility or beauty have been introduced from other climes, and scattered abroad to add to the comforts and delights of our own. We hope that this spirit will continue to increase till the whole region shall bow to its influence. Let no one, however moderate his circumstances or narrow his sphere of action, think that this business is only for the rich and the affluent. The precepts of knowledge and the bounties of Nature, like the exalted Being who created them, are no respecter of persons.

Knowledge will expand the mind and direct the action of the poor & lowly, as well as of the opulent and the great; and the honey-suckle will bloom as gaily and as fragrant by, and the vine twine as freely and bear as generously upon the cotter's thatch as upon the trellises of the rich. We look upon it as a matter of serious gratitude, that so many of those among us who are blessed with the means of indulging so profusely in the various productions of Horticulture and Floriculture, are equally as liberal in imparting their knowledge and their aid in diffusing and extending similar views and enjoyments.

One word to the Editors of both these periodicals. We beg your pardon—but permit us to say, that in descriptions of structures, and also of manipulations in the arts you teach, you cannot be too particular—better have a few words too many, if the thing be better understood thereby, than not enough, and the poor beginner led into a failure in consequence; a glossary too would not come amiss to many of us who are willing to learn, but hardly know a *hot house* from a *henroost*. The work is conducted with ability, and contains many very interesting communications and selections.

**NEW-YORK FARMER for February,**

Filled as usual with valuable matter. We were much pleased with the Editor's preface to the last volume, and that you may be pleased too, we copy it.

Every event is of interest. The coming into existence of the smallest animalcule is of importance in the succession of changes that are to consummate the grand purposes of the Omniscient. If so, then the completion of another of our annual volumes is not unconnected with that train of events that are to mature the world for the closing of Time. Casting out of mind its unseen and untraceable effects and consequences, let us unfold a few of its pages and dwell for a moment on the thoughts they suggest.

In reference to our own country, the restless and rolling earth took her appointed place to receive the vivifying warmth of spring, and vegetation came forth in all its freshness and delicate beauty; but retreating frost, making a sudden and unexpected inroad, devastated the face of nature almost the whole length and breadth of our country. The potency of heat, however, restored beauty to the vegetable world, and cheered the desponding ploughman. With the exception of a failure on the part of the winds, in bringing the vagrant clouds of rain over the land during the growth of the latter harvest, the elements performed their usual kind offices, and rendered abundance the portion of all. And yet, during one period of the year, fear and distress walked abroad over the country. What was the cause of this apparently irreconcilable state of things? The answer is, national or public commotion. The inquiry now arises, on what are we as a nation dependent for our prosperity and happiness. Is it on the great fertility of our soil?—On the immense quantity of productive land under cultivation?—On the varied geniality of our climate?—On the number and size of our rivers and other interior waters?—On the advanced condition and magnitude of our internal improvements?—On the prosperous state of the useful and fine arts?—On our numerous schools and colleges? No, for many barbarous and enfeebled civilized nations have

most of these, equal, and some of them superior, to ours. On what then are we dependent? On the national feature derived from moral integrity, humble virtue, and pure religion. Without these, intelligence is of no avail, and liberty a mere name.—Without these, property becomes insecure, the value of land decreases, and agriculture declines.

Although we have a high opinion of the happy effects arising from an increasing taste for rural pursuits—although we deem this taste a clear indication that prosperity will attend every pursuit and augment every source of wealth,—still we consider a decline in the moral and truly patriotic tone of the people as a wide-spread blast on the bloom of vegetation—as the fire blight that dries up the stream of vegetable life. The farmer may cast his complaisant eye over his richly cultivated fields, and consider his source of prosperity as never-failing as the fountain subterraneously connected with our widest internal seas; but let public and private virtue decline, let pure patriotism cower, and the secret springs of his prosperity will begin to fail—the value and productiveness of his farm will diminish as his grey head whitens.

Although the depreciation of property, the check to trade, and the palsy on the energies of the people, were but temporary—although the deep and latent sources of prosperity existing in our youthful nation, enabled us to arise from the shock in manly vigor, and let none suppose our robust frame can be exposed with impunity to the deadly miasma of corrupted virtue. Both internally and externally there are coming into existence causes that may change the present glow of health into sickness and gloom—both at home and abroad there exist elements which, when combined, may bring sudden destruction.

To party politics, aside from general moral integrity of the people, the farmer need not look for perpetuity of our institution. Let us, therefore, inquire briefly what are some of the indications of permanent prosperity existing among us. The prevalence of temperance principles has tended very greatly to sustain public morals. Indeed the rapid return of the nation to prosperity, after its energies had been palsied by public causes, is in a very considerable degree attributable to these principles. Their prevalence imparted health and vigor where before prevailed sickly morbid inertness; and, above all, restored that buoyancy of spirit that rises above misfortune. The direct tendency of the injurious use of ardent spirits is to cause men, particularly active, enterprising men, to yield to despondency and to ruinous excess. We venture to assert, that the recent commercial embarrassment and general distress would have been far more pressing, and of much longer duration, had not intemperance been on the decline.

A taste for rural pursuits is evidently increasing among all classes, particularly among the educated, the enterprising, and the wealthy. The sciences connected with these pursuits, are becoming more generally familiar. This, in connexion with the increased productiveness and quantity of cultivated land, imparts a prosperity to the nation, that returns with additional demands for the products of the fields.

Another source of permanent prosperity is an obligation felt among a large portion of the community, to support, by legislative provision and active voluntary aid, all those means that are calculated to enlighten and elevate the mind, and improve the morals of the people. On the continuance, increase, and efficiency of this obligation, rest all the reasonable hopes of putting into the possession of posterity that civil and religious liberty which insures prosperity and happiness. Here lies the foundation of that faith, which presents to the expiring farmer the vision of his children's children reaping the golden harvest from the fields which he has labored to subdue and render productive.

Our pages afford much valuable information on the present extent and contemplated increase of internal improvements. These are giving stimulus to trade and enterprize throughout our country; and in connexion with the steady progress of the useful arts, are enhancing the value of property, and increasing those relations and interests that tend to assimilate the people in manners, remove prejudices, and increase mutual dependence. These improvements should be cherished, not only for the facilities and advantages they afford to business, but for the bonds of union they create.

The noble principles of patriotism and benevolence that lead the inhabitants of one section of the Union to favor those of another, in all those plans of remedying existing evils, and of introducing improvements, have a great effect towards perpetuating our institutions.

The progress of those arts and sciences that advance agriculture, mechanics, commerce and manufactures, tends to remove the distinctions in character and habits produced by difference of climate and features of country. Thus Virginia is undergoing a change in agriculture that will render the pursuits of the planters and farmers more like those of the agriculturist in New-York and Pennsylvania. Manufactures are being introduced on the waters of the southern States. This will render the interests of the inhabitants of the southern and northern States more and more the same; and consequently increase mutual sympathies and ties.

Farmers of the United States! Venerate your laws and your God—render industry and education universal—and increase progressively the beauty and productiveness of the earth. Do these, and you not only secure for yourselves and your children the privilege of sitting under the vine and fig tree of your own planting, but become blessings to the whole human race.

For the Maine Farmer.

## Kennebec and Androscoggin Canal.

Mr. Holmes:—I wish through the medium of your paper, to answer numerous enquiries that have been made of me, respecting the practicability of effecting a communication by means of a canal or railroad between the waters of the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers—through the ponds or lakes in Winthrop and the adjoining towns. Col. Baldwin surveyed that rout many years since, commencing in Gardiner village and terminating at the great Androscoggin pond. Subsequently it was surveyed by the United States Engineers, under Col. Abert, who extended their survey to the Androscoggin river. The minutes of these surveys were in my possession, but my papers were deranged when my house was burned, and I have not since found them. The leading facts are however strongly impressed upon my mind, and I can state them with sufficient accuracy for the purpose of this communication. From Kennebec river to the upper mills in Gardiner is a little over a mile (about 345 rods.) The Cobbossee Contee at its lowest state, is, at the upper mills about 127 feet higher than high water mark in the Kennebec. Thence to Cram's mills the Cobbossee Contee is boatable, except in the drought of summer, and might be made so at all times, when not obstructed by ice, by the removal of a few rocks, which might easily be effected. Thence there are three distinct routes to Winthrop pond. The first by Purgatory stream and ponds. This was the one surveyed by Col. Baldwin. The second by the course of the river, which was the one surveyed by Col. Abert, and the third across Litchfield neck, which is probably the most eligible for rail road. I have seen no survey of this rout, but presume the distance to be about three quarters of a mile over favorable ground. The difference of level is 26 feet. Between Winthrop Pond and the head of South Pond near Winthrop village, there is no obstruction to the passage of boats, excepting the dam at Arnold's Mills in Monmouth, where the fall is 6 feet 6 inches. A rail road, therefore, of less than two miles in length, with inclined planes to rise 160 feet, will complete the communication between Winthrop village and navigable waters on the Kennebec. I do not know the distance and difference of level between South Pond and Chandler's Pond in Winthrop—the latter of which extends nearly to the foot of Kent's Hill in Readfield. The distance is probably less than one fourth of a mile, and the difference of level less than 30 feet. A chain of ponds extend quite to Farmington, and might easily be connected by short rail roads and inclined planes. The expense cannot be properly estimated, till the mode of communication has been determined upon, and the ground has been accurately examined in reference to the mode. The plan would probably be similar in some respects to that which has been successfully adopted on the Morris Canal in New Jersey, that is, inclined planes over which the boats are taken from level to level. The rail road will cost no more on an inclined plane than on a level surface; only if the plane has more than a very gentle slope, stationary power will be necessary to raise cars, with the boats resting on them, up the plane. I am about building a rail road from the lower mills in this village to the wharves on the Kennebec, for the purpose of saving the rafting from the mills, and, slight as the object may appear, it is thought to be sufficient to justify the expense, and that it will yield an adequate income, although the rail road, being necessarily built over a pond, must be raised upon piers from 10 to 15 feet high, which will greatly increase the expense. I estimate the expense of this rail road for a double track at $2,50 per foot, and for a single track at $1,75. The cost of different rail roads have differed very materially. From experience gained, they can now be built very much cheaper than when first introduced, a few years since. The three rail roads near Boston, now in a course of completion, will probably cost $20,000 to $30,500 a mile, including the purchase of land, which is expected to be raised in value by the rail road and not necessary for it, but reserved to be sold hereafter. The rail road from Charleston to Hamburg, opposite Augusta in Georgia, a distance of more than 130 miles, is said to have cost $500,000, or about $38,000 per mile. It is hardly probable that the proposed rail road, if built like the Charleston one, with wooden rails and iron bars laid upon them, and supported on wood, could cost more per mile than that did, and if made of our most durable timber, it would probably last twenty years without requiring much repair.

It has been found by experience that iron laid on stone, which does not yield in the least, will wear out much faster than when laid on wood, which has a slight elasticity. The Charleston road, thus built of wood, has been highly beneficial. It was rapidly completed, and the interest upon the difference between the actual cost, and what it would have cost, if made what is called a permanent, substantial road, will be sufficient to replace it long before it is worn out. Should the proposed communication be made with rail way and inclined planes, boats to carry 15 or 20 tons of rather light construction would probably be used, to be moved on the rivers and ponds by horses with the same or similar machinery as is now used in horse ferry boats. In ascending the planes the horses would, of course, be taken out.

Two horses, with a man and boy, would easily take a boat with 20 tons of goods or produce from Winthrop to Gardiner in the morning, and return with a similar load in the afternoon. If the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants in your neighborhood are really in earnest and wish the communication, they have only to say so, and with moderate but united exertion it can easily be effected.

Your most ob't serv't,

R. H. GARDINER.

*Gardiner, Feb.* 15, 1835.

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The great art of life, is to play for much, and stake little.—*Johnson.*

For the Maine Farmer.

## Report of the Committee on Wheat, Corn, &c.

Mr. Holmes:—We have been called upon by a writer in your paper who signs himself "Justice," to make an explanation or vindication of our report upon Crops, wherein we awarded the first premium to Mr. Haines instead of to Mr. Bowles.

The task of a committee upon crops, or indeed upon any other subject, is exceedingly arduous and trying, and after they have patiently attended to the duties assigned them, and listened attentively to the several statements of the competitors, and made up their verdict according to the best of their judgement and according to the dictates of their consciences, they ought in justice to be suffered to remain quiet, and not be troubled further upon the subject.

In reply however to "Justice," we would state, that we had sufficient evidence before us to satisfy us that the course pursued was the correct one. We also think that the amount of evidence published would satisfy any careful man that the expense of Mr. Bowles crop was greater per bushel, every thing considered than Mr. Haines, at any rate we do conscientiously consider the mode he pursued was not such as we could commend.

One word more, we are sorry to see any pieces published in the Farmer relating merely to neighborhood broils, and which do not much concern the people of Maine at large. Your readers at a distance can feel no interest in such disputes, and we doubt not would prefer to have their time occupied in reading intelligence of a more general and important character. JOSEPH METCALF,

Chairman of the Committee.

P. S. We have reluctantly made these remarks in answer to "Justice," but shall not entice any further controversy upon the subject.

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For the Maine Farmer.

## Smut in Wheat.

Mr. Holmes:—I have seen several communications in the Farmer on Smut in Wheat. It seems to me there is danger of not setling the public mind instead of confining it on any one plan of prevention. I had supposed the *nature* of the evil was sufficiently understood by every well informed man in the community to have rendered ridiculous the renewal of the exploded notions of *animal eggs*, &c. There is however nothing too gross for credulous "guess work." That so far as the origin of the disease depends on fungus remains in the seed wheat, I have no doubt from fifteen years experience, that a solution of two ounces of blue vitrol in three quarts of hot water to the bushel, is a perfect remedy. That many other caustic remedies would be equally certain, I have no doubt, but *lime* and *ashes* will often fail from the want of sufficient strength.

It cannot I think appear strange that some pieces of ground which have been often tilled should have the germ of the fungus already existing in them. In this case no care in relation to the seed can avail.

I have a piece of ground near my buildings which I have manured highly and planted with corn for several years, because I have little land near at hand, suitable for that crop, and it has gradually come to produce fungus ears and parts of ears on a great proportion of hills. I do not know if this is the same variety as troubles wheat. If it is, I should have little doubt that if wheat were sown on it the same difficulty would occur to it.

J. BATES.

Norridgewock, 19 Feb., 1835.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

## Plumb Trees.

Mr. Holmes:—I have in my garden a plumb tree which blossoms very full in the spring, (but not unlike the barren fig tree) in the time of harvest when I expect to find her loaded with fruit, I find nothing but leaves. Now I wish to inquire, through the medium of your paper, the remedy.

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Probably the soil is too rich, If this should be the case, remove it in part and substitute sand and gravel. There used to be a notion prevalent, that if plumb trees were whipped severely with sticks, they would *behave* better in future, and bear as *dutiful* plumb trees should. Now there is some reason why a good *flogging* on the bodies of the trees will oftentimes make them bear, for the battering and bruising of the bark acts similar to a girdling, and by checking the flow of the sap downwards causes it to put forth fruit bountifully—but it is not a mode that ought to be pursued.

Sometimes a tree will put forth a profusion of blossoms, but no fruit follows, because the whole energy of the tree is exhausted during the process of blooming. Should this be the case, pruning or cutting off the blossoms, leaving only as many as ought to bear, would probably remedy the evil.

Suppose the tree above mentioned should have one of its branches girdled about the time it is in blossom, or what is better, have a wire twisted tolerably tight round it, and the blossoms nearly all snipped off. Try it.

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For the Maine Farmer.

## Preparing Green Sward.

Mr. Holmes:—I am frequently entertained and instructed by the perusal of articles in your useful paper, upon the proper management of crops of various kinds. As I have been benefitted by such information, I will contribute my mite for the benefit of others.

In the spring of 1834 I prepared 70 rods of ground in the following manner:—The ground had been well laid down and mowed seven years. About twenty loads of manure, mostly from the barn windows, were carted and spread on the grass. The 22d of May the ground was ploughed about 6 inches deep, and turned over flat; it was then rolled with a heavy roller till it had the appearance of an onion bed. Five loads of a mixture of hay manure, chip manure and leached ashes were then spread evenly over the surface and harrowed lengthwise of the furrows. It was planted with corn, potatoes, ruta baga and white beans, and produced as follows:—Corn, 12 bushels; potatoes, 40 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels; beans, 1 bushel. I have not stirred the ground since the crop was taken off—choosing that the manure should remain covered till the next spring, when I intend to apply a dressing of fresh manure, and plough it in and plant with corn. I consider the above method of preparing green sward for planting, as far preferable to the usual practice of breaking up in the fall, and cross ploughing in the spring. Ground that is broken up in the fall does not get rotten by the next spring—it is then harrowed and cross ploughed and harrowed again—by this time the sods are nearly all upon the top and exposed to the hot drying sun, where they are tumbled about by the horse plough and the hoe through the whole summer, and afford no nourishment to the crop; but by letting the land lie till you are about ready to plant, the grass gets a good start, and that and the manure being turned under together, and closely compacted by the roller, is preserved from the action of the sun and rains, ferments quickly, and affords a bountiful supply of food for the crop. I have written more than I intended, perhaps more than you can spare room for. HORACE WILDER.

*North Dixmont, Feb.* 1835.

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From the Hancock Advertisar.

*A short account of the aspect of the country "Down East," from Ellsworth to the Jumping Off-place—with a sketch of the Mineralogy of Washington county.* (CONTINUED.)

East Machias with its present advantages cannot be called a thriving place, but should the enterprise of any individual, or company of men, turn to account the natural facilities of the stream which passes through the place, it may ere long rank in point of prosperity with the most thriving towns in this part of the state. As the first, the facilities for canaling this stream are of the most encouraging nature, two or three locks being sufficient to take a boat from the tide water to the pond above the mills, from whence there are but few obstructions for about thirty or forty miles up the river. Three or four locks will be sufficient to surmount all these obstacles and render the river navigable to a point where a little labour would alter at once an important feature in this part of the country. This is none other than the opening of a canal boat communication between the grand lake on the West branch of the St. Croix River, and the town of East Machias. The importance of this communication may be ascertained by examining Greenleaf's Map of Maine, by which it will also be seen that an intercourse will at no distant period be carried on by means of canals between the Penobscot and St. Croix waters; and when it is understood that the river St. Croix is obstructed by almost impassable rapids within very short intervals of each other for the space of fifteen or twenty miles, above the rapidly increasing town of Calais, the importance of the facilities of East Machias river may be readily appreciated. This river runs in a deep full channel within four miles of the grand lake on the West branch of the St. Croix. The land between is low, and marshy; a brook which flows into the river, crosses the interval in a direct line, and the springs which form it rise within a few rods of the foot of the lake, nothing but a sea wall intervening. Logs have been rafted out of the brook for three miles, the water being from six to fifteen feet deep. The short distance of a mile is all that requires the labour of digging to render boat navigation complete between these two points. This will be rendered an easy undertaking by the level marshy nature of the ground. Possibly by opening the sea wall the lake might flow through and form a channel for itself.

Should such advantages occur in any of the Western States, not many weeks would elapse before the discovery of such chances for extending trade, and reaping the harvests of bounteous nature, would be the object of speculation for thousands of enterprising citizens; here an important channel of communication has remained unnoticed long after the business of the country about it, required something to renew its energies. We hope there will be a survey of this part of the State, not only for private interest, but as a matter of public utility. In case of invasion, the importance of a route from Machias to Bangor, passable for canal boats capable of conveying stores and munitions of war, through the branches of Machias, St. Croix, and Penobscot rivers, cannot be too highly appreciated. No water conveyance approaches so near Houlton, unless a canal of twenty five or thirty miles in extent were cut from Calais to the grand lake on the East branch of the St. Croix River. The present positon of Maine in regard to the North East Boundary, requires that her facilities for transportation be early attended to.

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## Potatoe Starch.

Let the potatoe be taken and grated down to a pulp, and the pulp placed upon a fine sieve, and water made to pass through it; the water will be found to have carried off with it an infinite number of particles, which it will afterwards deposit in the form of white powder, separable by decantation, which powder is starch, possessing all the essential properties of wheaten starch.—*London.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From the Qr. Jour. of Agriculture, for Sept.* 1834.

### On the Points by which Live-Stock are Judged.

*(Concluded.)*

A full, clear, and prominent eye is another *point* to be considered; because it is a nice indication of good breeding. It is always attendant on fine bone. The expression of the eye is an excellent index of many properties in the ox. A dull heavy eye certainly indicates a slow feeder. A rolling eye, showing much white, is expressive of a restless disposition, which is incompatible with quiet feeding. A calm, complacent expression of eye and face is strongly indicative of a sweet and patient disposition, and, of course, kindly feeding. The eye is frequently a faithful index of the state of the health. A cheerful clear eye accompanies good health; a constantly dull one proves the probable existence of some internal lingering disease. The dulness of the eye, arising from the effect of internal disease, is, however, quite different in character from a natural or constitutional phlegmatic dulness.

The state of the skin is the next *point* to be ascertained. The skin affords what is technically and emphatically called the *touch*,—a criterion second to none in judging of the feeding properties of an ox. The touch may be good or bad, fine or harsh, as it is often termed, hard or mellow. A thick firm skin, which is generally covered with a thick set, hard, short hair, always touches hard, and indicates a bad feeder. A thin, meagre, papery skin covered with thin silky hair, being the opposite of the one just described, does not, however, afford a good touch. Such a skin is indicative of weakness of constitution, though of good feeding properties. A perfect touch will be found with a thick, loose skin, floating as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the least pressure, and spring back towards the fingers like a piece of soft, thick, chamois leather, and covered with thick, glossy soft hair. Such a collection of hair looks rich and beautiful, and seems warm and comfortable to the animal. It is not unlike a bed of fine soft moss, and hence such a skin is frequently styled "mossy." The sensation derived from feeling a fine touch is pleasurable, and even delightful, to an amateur of breeding. You cannot help liking the animal that possesses a fine touch. Along with it is generally associated a fine symmetrical form. A knowledge of touch can only be acquired by long practice; but, after having acquired it, it is of itself a sufficient means of judging of the feeding quality of the ox; because, when present, the properties of symmetrical form, fine bone sweet disposition, and purity of blood, are the general accompaniments.

These are the essential *points* of judging *lean* cattle; but there are other and important considerations which must claim the attention of the judge, in forming a thorough judgment of the ox.

The *proportion* which the extremities bear to the body, and to one another, is one of these considerations. The head of the ox should be small, and set on the neck as if it appeared to be easily carried by the animal. This consideration is of great importance in showing cattle to advantage in market. The face should be long from the eyes to the point of the nose. No face can be *handsome* without this feature. The skull should be broad across the eyes, and only contract a little above them, but should taper considerably below them to the nose. The muzzle should be fine small and the nostrils capacious. The crown of the head should be flat and strong, and the horns should protrude horizontally from both sides of it, though the direction of the growth from the middle to the tip varies in the different breeds. The ears should be large, stand a little erect, and so thin as to reflect the bright sunlight through them. The neck should be light, tapering from the front of the shoulder and neck-vein, with a gradual rise from top of the shoulder to the head. The length of the neck should be in proportion to the other parts of the animal; but this is a non-essential point, though I would prefer an apparently short neck to a long one, because it is generally well covered with the neck-vein. A droop of the neck, from the top of the shoulder to the head, indicates a weakness of constitution, arising frequently from breeding to near akin. The legs below the knee should be rather short than long, and clean made. They should be placed where they apparently bear the weight of the body most easily, and they should stand wide asunder. The tail should be rather thick than otherwise, as thickness indicates a strong spine and a good weigher. It should be provided with a large tuft of long hair.

The *position* of the *flesh* on the carcass is another great consideration in judging of the ox, the flesh on the different parts of the ox being of various qualities. The part called the spare-rib in Edinburgh, and the fore and middle ribs in London, the loins, and the rump or hookbone, are of the finest quality, and are generally used for roasts and steaks. Consequently the ox which carries the largest quantity of beef on these *points* is the most valuable. Flesh of fine quality is actually of a finer texture in the fibre than coarse flesh. It also contains fat in the tissue between the fibres. This arrangement of the fat and lean gives a richness and delicacy to the flesh. The other parts, though not all of the same quality, are used for salting and making soups, and do not fetch so high a price as the part just described.

A full twist lining the the division between the hams, called the "closing" with a thick layer of fat, a thick flank, and a full neck-vein, are generally indicative of tallow in the interior of the carcass; but it frequently happens, that all these symptoms of laying on internal fat fail. The disposition to lay on internal fat altogether depends on the nature of the individual constitution; for, it is often observed, that those individuals which exhibited great fattening *points* on the exterior, do not fill with internal fat so well as others which want these points. On the contrary, thin made oxen, with flat ribs, and large bellies, very frequently produce large quantities of internal fat.

The first part which shows the fat in a feeding ox, is the point or top of the rump, which in high-bred animals, is a prominent point; sometimes it protrudes too much, as the mass of *fat* laid on these is out of proportion to the *lean* and therefore useless to the consumer. This is the part which frequently misleads young or inexpericnced judges in the true fatness of the ox; because fat may be felt on this part, when it is very deficient on most of the other points.

The parts on the other hand, which are generally the last in being covered with flesh, are the point of the shoulder-joint, and the top of the shoulder. If these parts are, therefore, felt to be well covered, the other and better parts of the animal may be considered ripe. Ripeness of condition, however, can only be rightly ascertained by handling, for there is a great difference between the *apparent* and *real* fatness of an ox. The flesh of an apparently fat ox to the eye may, on being handled by a judge, feel loose and flabby; but a truly fat ox always feels "hard and fat." With such the butcher is seldom deceived, while loose handlers give no assurance of killing well.

It is proper, in judging of the weight of a fat ox, to view his gait while walking towards you, which will, if the ox has been well fed, be accompanied with a heavy rolling tread on the ground. In this way a judge can at once come very near to its weight.

The application of all these rules and considerations to the judging of *lean* stock, constitutes the chief difficulty to the judge. An ox in high condition, in so far as its condition alone is under consideration, can be judged of, as we have seen by any one: and sometimes the fatness may be so great as obviously to deform the symmetry to any observer. The superiority of a judge to others, in these cases, consists in estimating the weight, observing the purity of the blood, and valuing the points of the animal. But in judging of a lean ox, its future condition must be foreseen. The rules which I have attempted to describe, will if studied practically, enable an inquiring observer to forsee these points; and in judging between a number of valuable points, it should be remembered, that purity of breeding will always insure aptitude to fatten, which, in its turn, will insure the largest remuneration for the food consumed.

Sheep, both fat and lean, may be judged of by nearly the same rules. The purity of breeding will be seen in large full prominent eyes, the clean thin bone of the head and legs, and the large thin pricked up ears, set on each side of the top of the head, and in the short, thick, smooth, clear hair of the face and legs. The section of the form of the fat sheep is even more mathematically like a parallelogram than that of the fat ox. The touch of the skin is also the same in kind, and is as sure an indication of the disposition to fatten as in the ox. In regard that wool varies so greatly in the many breeds of sheep, I can only make this general remark on the fleece best suited to every breed, namely, the whole body should be well covered with wool, with the exception of the face and legs, which are always covered with hair. A large covering of wool, not only protects them against the inclemencies of the weather, and the coldness and dampness of the ground, but it supplies a large fleece to be disposed of to the wool buyer. One deviation from the rules of judging cattle, must be made while judging sheep to which I have already alluded, namely, while the neck of the ox should be thin, that of the sheep should be thick; because a thin necked sheep is found to possess a weak spine, and is generally a bad feeder. A thin neck, has thus the same effects on sheep that small tail has on cattle. As in cattle a drooping neck in sheep indicates a weakness of constitution, arising from breeding in and in.

Some of the rules for cattle and sheep are applicable to swine. Swine should have broad straight backs, round ribs, thin hair, thin skin, small tails, short and fine muscles, pricked ears, small and fine bones, and round and well turned shoulders and hams.

In conclusion it is obvious that these rules for judging live-stock are not founded upon arbitrary assumptions. Had no *natural* means of judging existed, man could no doubt have contrived rules to suit his own convenience; and in such a case, he would probably have chosen such as he could have most easily applied; but unless they could be applied to the *growing*, as well as to the *mature* condition of animals, they would be of little value. But we have seen that natural means of judging *do* exist, and although they cannot be easily understood without much observation and practice, yet, by practice, they can be acquired, and easily applied to the existing circumstances of the animal, whatever these may be. Any person, it is true, cannot at once perceive that their necessary tendency is to lead to a correct judgment. Long and careful personal observation is requisite to convince the mind of their value in that respect. Tuition, without practical observation, cannot of itself do it. It has been the study of nature, in short, which has enabled man to establish these rules for his guidance; and as all the operations of nature are regulated by general laws, these rules must be of universal application. It is clearly established by observation, as an uniform principle of judgment, that when an ox, in a growing state, presents a certain degree of purity of breeding, a certain form of body, and a certain kind of handling of its skin, a certain result is undeviatingly exhibited in the mature state from these given premonitory symptoms. Should this result conduce to the acquisition of wealth, we are anxious to possess the growing animal which exhibits such favorable points; and, on the other hand, we are as anxious to avoid the possession of that animal which exhibits unfavorable points, unless at a very depreciated value. Now, it has been ascertained by experience, that pure breeding, perfect form, and fine touch, make the best mature animal. Hence *these points* will insure both the growing and mature animal a ready market and good price; and hence also, that breed which constantly presents these points, deserves, by its intrinsic worth, to be generally cultivated.—*By James Dickson.*

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*From the Genesee Farmer.*

### On Draught.--No. III.

In farther pursuing our inquiries relative to the *application* of animal power, the *modus operandi*, or the manner of attaching the power to the weight, forms an important consideration. We have seen that the structure of the animal, his muscular power, speed and bottom, and the quality and degree of all have more or less influence upon the *effect* proced: and we shall then find that the mode of harnessing a horse and attaching him to a load, also has an influence upon his productive labor.

If we could always use our draught horses upon rail-ways, where the resistance is so slight; and its quality exactly what it should be, it would be a matter of little importance, in ordinary cases, how we connected them with their loads; but while we have to encounter every variety of resistance, up hill and down, over rough roads and smooth, it is important to avail ourselves of every circumstance, however

trifling, which may increase our products without injury to our animals, or expense to ourselves.

In ancient times the harnessing a horse was a very simple matter. A strap around the neck, or a band around the girth, with a connecting rope or leather, was all that was thought necessary; and even in more modern times, every nation has a mode peculiar to itself, though all depend upon one and the same principle for effect.

But whatever may be our preferences, or however many our expedients to decorate our animals, or modify their labor, the effect they produce, will always depend in some measure upon the arrangement of the traces.

The angle of inclination, or in other words, the direction of the traces from the shoulder to the load has been a topic of much discussion. There are but three modes of directing the traces; horizontally from the shoulder to the load; an upward inclination from the same point; and a downward inclination. These have all had their advocates; but so far as I can judge, the *force of traction* is not altered in either case. If the trace inclines upwards from the shoulder, then a portion of the animal's weight is borne by the trace, and of course communicated to the carriage; and if the trace is inclined downard, the effect is, that the horse lifts, as it were a part of the load; while in both cases, the force of traction is the same as that exerted upon a horizontal trace. In the first case, the *effect* is increased by the *weight* of the animal; in the latter by his muscular strength, or capability of sustaining weight. The advantage or disadvantage, then, of either of these modes of application must depend npon something else than mere *force of traction.*

But *there is*, nevertheless, advantages to be gained in the use of these several modes. It is evident from the very construction of different horses, that their *capabilities* are essentially different, though their force of traction may be the same. One may be a small, muscular, nervous animal, exerting an average force of traction of 125 lbs; another, with large muscular legs, is perhaps calculated to sustain a greater weight; while a third may possess an unwieldly bulk of flesh and bone, which of itself is a load, and yet neither of the latter horses be able to exert a greater force of traction than the former. In the first case, comparing one animal with another, nothing would be gained by deviating the traces from a horizontal direction. In the second; an evident advantage would be gained by inclining the traces downward, for then the effect would be increased by putting a part of the load *upon* the horse thereby leaving less weight to be operated upon by his force of traction. And in this last case, a corresponding advantage would be obtained by inclining the traces upward, so as to take the benefit of the animal's weight in addition to his strength. Hence it is evident, that so far as the animal is concerned, the inclination of the traces ought to depend upon his *particular capability*, and not upon any general rule.

But, independent of the animal, there is another consideration which should influence the inclination of the traces. In the above cases, I have supposed the weight to be moved upon a smooth surface; but it is evident, where the road is rough aud the resistance constantly varying, a great advantage may be gained by enabling the horse to lift a part of his load over the obstacles; which will be effected by inclining the traces downward, let the animal's capabilities be what they may. On most of our roads however, there is a constant variation from smooth to rough, from ascent to descent; and it will, therefore, be desirable for every man to fix upon that inclination which on the whole will best suit his circumstances; for it would be impossible to change the direction of the trace at every change of surface. Hence we find how much more effect wheel horses are enabled to produce upon our common roads, than leaders; for the latter can never apply their strength except in a horizontal direction; while the former exert the same force of traction, and at the same time increase the effect, by their nearness to the load, and relieving the weight. Hence, too, it is evident, that upon ordinary roads, the mode of harnessing horses one before another, as in our stage teams, is not the most efficacious mode of applying their powers. The plan adopted by the New Jersey and Pennsylvania teamsters, of harnessing four horses abreast, and directly to the carriage, is doubtless the most efficient, if not the most convenient.

The common use of the gig, or dray cart, is another exemplification of this principle. The weight thrown upon the shafts, is the same thing as weight applied to the traces by a downward inclination; and it is well known to practical men, that most horses will carry the same load easier in this way, if correctly divided, than where the whole depends upon the animal's force of traction.

The fitting of the trace to the collar is another point worthy of remark. The structure of the horse, however, determines this matter almost wholly, and generally, in this country, it is judiciously applied. The connecting point between the collar and the trace, should be about two thirds of the distance from the top of the collar to its lowest extremity, for there the collar bone is smallest, and the most muscle is presented to sustain the pressure. The old fashioned New England mode of applying a connected trace around the breast, and sustained by a strap over the neck, was exceedingly irksome to the horse, as the whole strain passed directly over the joint of the collar bone, and thereby nearly paralyzed the operation of that joint.

In general, then, where the road is smooth and the gait slow, the traces should be as nearly horizontal as possible; unless where an extraordinary exertion is required, and then the traces should be a little inclined downward, so as to put a small part of the weight upon the horse. When the road is rough, and the gait also slow, the traces should be applied still lower down, so as to give the horse the greatest power over obstacles. But where great velocity is required, without much attending weight the nearer the traces can be brought horizontal the better, for then the horse is enabled to exert his force of traction without any counteracting influence.

In my next number, I shall proceed to consider, in part, the second branch of this subject, to wit, the *vehicles to be moved*, in connexion with the *channels of conveyance*, but with especial reference to Canals and Canal boats. QUERCUS.

## Hints on Sheep Husbandry.

[*Selected and collated for the Cultivator.*]

In an agricultural view, simply, the importance of sheep is extreme; since, by their assistance alone thin, barren, upland soil, so often the far greater part of a country, can be cultivated to advantage, which otherwise could not generally be cultivated at all. The sheep will subsist and multiply on those barren soils, where no other animal would be maintained with equal profit; he is equally calculated for the most deep and fertile, challenging competition, and dividing the palm of profit with the ox and is excluded from such only as abound in stagnant water, the moist exhalations of which are naturally destructive to his constitution.—*Lawrence on Cattle.*

The *bodily constitution* of the sheep, as of the goat, the deer, the camel, the hare and the rabit, is usually called hot and dry; we however know, from unquestionable experience, that dry soils, a dry air, dry provender and green food, which does not abound in cold and watery juices, are most appropriate aud salutary to them. Indeed the contraries are replete with danger to the sheep, most particularly, which is naturally and constitutionally subject to serious effusion, producing a dropsy of peculiar kind, either universal or circumscribed, but more usually the latter, extending indifferently to all parts of the body. This efflux of water, or rather watery tendency, in all the fluids of the body gradually produces in the solids disorganization, mortification or rot. Catarrhal affections are the most usual primary causes of rot. These ideas very plainly indicate the proper situations, food and treatment of sheep.

Sheep have often been described as of "a weakly constitution, liable to be exhausted by fatigue, and ill able to bear the extremes of heat and cold, subject to many diseases, most of which are contagious." Such notions are to be received with much allowance, for in truth, this useful race seems enabled by nature to accommodate itself to all the vicissitudes of climate, and to nearly the extremes of heat and cold, of which the husbandry, ancient and modern, of both northern & southern countries, forms the best proof. We see them accustomed to brave the most rigorous of these extremes unhurt, liable, as might be expected from the nature of the case, to casualty and loss, which timely shelter might prevent. The sheep well fed, from its fleecy covering and gregarious habits, whence results an atmosphere of considerable warmth, remains very little affected by intense cold, if unaccompanied by moisture; he is perhaps more unfavorably affected by great heat, but continues safe under either extreme, with the advantage of sufficient shelter, obviously one of the most important points in the sheep husbandry. The various diseases incident to sheep have their origin almost exclusively in neglect, improper situations and treatment, or errors in feeding. Reverse these, and diseases among sheep would be as few and rare, as they are now numerous and rife throughout our sheep districts; another grand point in their husbandry.—*Ibid.*

One of the two species of sheep, the long and the short woolled, having been chosen, as most appropriate to the situation, and wool being made an object, it is most advantageous to select such flocks as are pure as possible of the species to which they belong, and not a mixture of the short and long woolled breeds, which must generally produce an inferior fleece, disadvantageous to the munufacturer. Length of staple in the long, and fineness, elasticity and closeness in the short wooled fleece, will be the best guides in this case.

Whether the wool be long or short, the carcass of the animal ought to be amply and regularly covered; it is a great defect when the belly is bare, and a still greater when the wool is thin and open along the ridge of the back, admitting rain and moisture to a most susceptible part, indeed to descend upon all parts of the body.

It is a piece of good old advice to buy your *rams* a little before shearing time, if possible; and a very necessary modern addition to take the opportunity of purchasing at the farmer's house, whilst you can see the animal in *paribus naturalibus*, and before he has been decked out and trimmed for show by the sheep barber. A thick fleece, covering all parts with as much equality as possible, containing plenty of *yolk*, or retained or inspissated perspiration, is the object. If ewes, equally well bred, can be procured, the shepherd anticipates and reaps an immediate benefit; if not, he must patiently await improvement of his wool, through the medium of the superior blood of his rams.

At *shearing time*, examine the bottoms of the fleece or the lower extremity of the filaments of wool; if it be *stichy-haired*, of mixed quality, or if the sheep have a coarse breech, or be not well covered, it must be rejected, as improper for a breeding stock, where it would perpetuate its defects. The quantity of yolk or grease is a good proof of the thickness of the wool, the grease or perspirable matter of the animal is retained; hence fine, closed, curled wool has ever the greatest quantity of yolk.—*Bath papers.*

*Dentition* is commenced and is completed early with the lamb, and I have, within these few hours, examined the mouth of one three months old, which has its complement, eight small or lamb's teeth. Two of those, in front, fall and are replaced by two broad or sheeps' teeth, at some period previous to the sixteenth month, sometimes, although rarely within the first year. A similar renewal of two teeth takes place every succeeding year, until towards the end of the third, sometimes during the fourth, or in the commencement of the fifth year, when the sheep is full-mouthed or aged, having acquired his eight broad teeth.—*Lawrence.*

*Markham* advises to "choose your sheep the *biggest boned*, with the best wool, the staple heing soft greasy and well curled, and close together, so that a man shall have much ado to part it with his fingers. These sheep, besides bearing the best burden, *are always the best butcher's ware, and go soonest away in the market.* The *ram* large of body, in every general part, with a long body and a large belly, his forehead broad, round and well rising, a cheerful large eye, straight short nostrils, and a very small muzzle, by no means any horns, for the dodder [hornless sheep] is the best breeder, and his issue never dangereth the dam in yeaning as the horned sheep do. A large upright neck, somewhat bending like the neck of a horse, a very broad back, round buttocks, a thick tail short jointed legs, *small clean, and nimble;* his wool should be thick and and deep, covering his belly all over; also his face and even to his nostrils, and so downward to his very knees and thighs."

*Cully's description of the Ram.*—"His head should be fine and small, his nostrils wide and expanded, his eyes prominent and rather bold and daring, ears thin, his collar full from his breast and shoulders, but tapering gradual all the way to where the head

and neck join, which should be very fine and graceful, being perfectly free from any coarse leather hanging down; the shoulders broad and full, which must, at the same time, join so easy to the collar forward, and chine backward, as to leave not the least hollow in either place; the mutton upon his fore arm or fore thigh must come quite to the knee; his legs upright, with a clean fine bone, being equally clear from superfluous skin and coarse hairy wool, from the knee and hough downwards; the breast broad and well forward, which will keep his fore legs at a proper wideness; his girth or chest full and deep, and instead of a hollow behind the shoulders, that part by some called the fore flank, should be quite full; the back and loins broad, flat and straight, from which the ribs must rise with a fine circular arch; his belly straight, the quarters long and full, with the mutton quite down to the hough, which should neither stand in nor out; his twist [the junction of the inside of the thighs] deep, wide and full, which, with the broad breast, will keep his fore legs open and upright; the whole body covered with a thin pelt, and that with fine, bright soft wool."

*Marks of excellence* in long or short woolled sheep. —Fleece white (tinged with a red brown hue, if Merino) palate, with the bridge of the nose, horns and hoofs white. No cats hairs. The horns wide set, otherwise the head liable to the danger of contraction. Yet wide-headed horned lambs are dangerous to the ewes in yeaning. It is said the horns may with safety be twisted off when the lamb is only a month old. *Lawrence.*

*South Downs.* The number of ribs in a sheep thirteen. Average weight of tallow from 12 to 16 lbs. exclusive of kidney fat. The finest woolled fat, and fit for market, six weeks or two months sooner the coarsest; and in proportion to the fineness of the wool they succeed each other. The grain of the flesh is in proportion to the fineness of the wool, and the carcass of a fine woolled sheep will considerably out-weigh that of a coarser woolled sheep of equal size and dimensions. If well kept, the ewes will produce more than one lamb, instances not being wanted of the production of five at a birth, but in such cases more than two of them are seldom saved. The coarsest woolled ewes bring lambs with the greatest quantity of wool upon them at the fall.—*Mr. Alfrey, in the Annals of Agriculture.*

*The signs of health* in sheep are, first, a skittish briskness, clear azure eye, florid ruddy eye-strings and gums, teeth fast, nose and eyes dry, respiration free and and regular, feet cool, dung substantial, wool fast and unbroken, skin of a fine florid red, particularly on the brisket. Sheep are often seen in the market with nose and eyes running, or, as we should say of a horse, almost glandered. This happens from wet layers, during their travel, in cold, windy seasons; and a continuance of such weather, and perhaps after neglect, lay the foundation of diseases of which, afterwards, the cause is not suspected. Great caution is necessary during drift, [driving] that they are provided with dry lodging, and sufficient keep to support their strength.—*Lawrence.*

*Folding sheep.*—The advantages supposed to be derived from it are visionary; being to fact no more than robbing a large part of a farm to enrich a small one. Large flocks, even any number, kept together above one hundred, is a barbarous practice, for in such flocks the strongest will beat the rest from their food; instead of which, the weakest sheep should have the best food; and if folding is necessary on farms that have no commons annexed to them, why not have small folds on different parts of the farm, and for those of diffierent kinds, ages or strength, and therby save the trouble of driving from one part of the farm to another? for had not the animal, after it has filled its belly, better lie down and sleep, than travel to create an appetite? From my general observation in various parts of the kingdom where folding is, and is not practised, my opinion has been confirmed; nor will I allow any utility to the fold, excepting, perhaps, in the case of a flock feeding on large open commons by day, and considered in the light of mere dung carriers to the arable land.—*Bakewell.*

*Covered folds.* In Essex, it is common for farmers to fold their sheep in covered folds, and mix their dung with ditch earth, mud, &c., which causes the dung to spread and go much farther. In Gloucestershire, &c., the farmers house their sheep at night, and litter them with straw, and when one quantity is converted into soil, they add fresh, so that a whole winter affords a great quantity of dung where a large flock is kept, and it is found by long experience, to answer the trouble; so that by folding in summer, and housing in winter, all their dung and urine are preserved for the land in tillage.—*Mordant.*

It seems to be admitted on all hands, that if sheep are yarded, they should be supplied with dry litter, both because it is essential, to their health, and that this litter absorbs and saves the urine, essential to the increase of manure; and it is no less essential, that the location of the sheep pen should be a dry one. A free circulation of air, though cold, is not so prejudicial to sheep, if they are protected from wet, by a sufficient covering.

## Summary.

Relations with France. Since our last, we have had both war and peace with France, in the space of twenty-four hours. The first came to us in the shape of a bulletin, announcing the intelligence that the French had recalled their Minister from the United States, and had given our Minister "notice to quit," as much as to say, "we are ready for ye." The next morning along comes a dove with a whole olive tree in her mouth, announcing that a sloop of war had just arrived from France, bringing another Minister, and stating that our claims would be allowed.

## Maine Legislature.

### IN SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 20.—Bill to incorporate the St. Croix River Company was once read and ordered to lie on the table, and that 300 copies be printed for the use of the Legislature.

Bill additional concerning pounds, beasts impounded &c. was taken up and committed to a select committee.

*Passed to be engrossed*—Resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians; relating to a survey of the Androscoggin river; bill to prevent the introduction of foreign paupers.

*Read once and assigned*—Bill to annex the town of Litchfield to the county of Kennebec; additional to an act to incorporate the city of Bangor; Resolve authorizing a tempory loan in behalf of the State.

Resolve establishing a Board of Internal Improvement taken up and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Prescott introduced a Resolve for ascertaining the number of poor in this State from the intemperate use of ardent spirits, read and on motion of Mr. Smith ordered to lie on the table.

*Petitions presented and referred*—of Jacob Southwick et als to be incorporated to erect a dam across the Kennebec river, on Six Mile Falls; of Seth Wright et als for the transfer of the toll Bridge in the town of Gilead to the petitioners; of Selectmen of the town of Avon, that the ministerial fund in said town be transferred to a school fund; of James Spaulding et als to be incorporated into a Company by the name of "South Thomaston Parsonage House."

Resolve in favor of Nicholas Pierce, finally passed.

*Passed to be enacted*—Bill authorizing the County Commissioners of Waldo County to lay out a highway over the tide waters in Belfast, and the Inhabitants of the town to build a bridge over the same; to repeal an additional Act to regulate Banks and Banking; in addition to an Act to incorporate the Bangor Stage Company.

Saturday, Feb. 21.—Order of notice to next Legislature, was reported on petition of Jacob Southwick et als.

*Passed to be engrossed*—bill repealing part of an act providing for the promotion of education.

*Petitions presented and referred*—of the Selectmen of Bath for an act authorizing said town to take shares in the Bridge across the Androscoggin river —of Jacob Rolfe et als. that the toll on Back Cove bridge may be reduced.

Monday, Feb. 23.—Resolve in favor of Deacon Sockbasin; resolve in favor of Passamaquoddy Indians; relating to survey of Androscoggin river, finally passed.

Bill to incorporate the Portland thread company; to encourage the destruction of wolves and bears; regulating the keeping of gunpowder in Bangor; bill to repeal an act entitled an act additional to an act to provide for the education of youth: act additional to the several acts for the better regulation and management of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, read once and tomorrow assigned.

Resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war read once and Wednesday assigned. [It provides that each non commissioned officer and soldier of the Revolution, a citizen of Massachusetts at the time of his enlistment and now of Maine, and who served three years or more shall have 200 acres of land, provided he has not already received it from Massachusetts, or its equivalent in money.]

Tuesday, Feb. 24.—A message was received from the Governor informing both branches that a vacancy exists in the office of Major General of the 2d division, occasioned by resignation of Gen. Alfred Marshall.

Petition of Pierson Cogswell et als. to be incorporated by the name of the Moosehead Lake Steam Navigation Company, read once and reforred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Smith Farnham, and Brown, with such as the House may join.

### HOUSE.

Friday, Feb. 20.—The bill regulating attachments on real estates was then taken up. The whole subject was recommitted to a select committee after some discussion, by a vote of 89 to 57.

Mr. Holmes from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred sundry petitions and memorials praying for alteration in our Judiciary System, reported a bill; read twice and Wednesday next assigned, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

Read twice and time assigned for third reading—additional act for the better regulation of the Penobscot tribe of Indians; additional regulating the inspection of beef and pork; bill to establish the Waterville Liberal Institute.

*Read once and time assigned for second*—Resolve in favor of New Portland; additional regulating the manner of laying out and repairing highways.

*Passed to be engrossed*—Resolve authorising a temporary loan in behalf of the State; an act to increase the capital stock of Bank of Portland; of the Maine Bank; to incorporate Vassalboro' Academy.

*Bills finally passed*—an Act in addition to an act, incorporating the Augusta and Bangor Stage Company.

Saturday, Feb. 21.—Resolve in favor of Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, was taken up, and Wednesday next assigned for further consideration.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, tcansmitting the Returns of the Blind made to his office in 1834, read and referred to a Select Committee.

Monday, Feb. 23.—The House took up the consideration of the Report of the Committee on "absentees," and agreeably to the recommendation of the report the roll of the House was called, and it appeared that 48 members were *missing*. On motion of Mr. Mowry of Lubec two of those who were "not to be found" were added to the committe.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.—An Act establishing the standard weight of Potatoes was recommitted.

Resolve respecting a Rail Road to Quebec, on motion of Mr. Brooks of Portland, was taken up—Thursday next assigned for further consideration.

*Passed to be engrossed*—Resolve for the distribution of the School fund (as amended in the Senate;) additional incorporating the Calais rail way company; an act to prevent the introduction of paupers from foreign ports, to establish the Waterville Liberal Institute; an act in addition directing the method of laying out and repairing highways; resolve in favor of the town of New Portland.

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A western editor acknowledges the receipt of $100, being a gentleman's subscription in advance for forty years. So laudable an example is worthy of emulation, and we should like to ascertain which of our subscribers is determined to be first in doing "the clean thing" for us after this fashion. As the old lady said when an obstropulous admirer threatened to kiss her, "I should like to catch him at it."

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Cholera hrs appeared on board the U. S. ship Delaware at Port Mahon.

## Marriages.

In this town, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. William H. Towle to Miss Mary Ann Hardy.—A lump of the wedding loaf accompanied the announcement of the above happy consummation of Hymeneal joys. May their locker and their larder never be empty.

In Livermore, by Ruel Washburn, Esq. Mr. Ira Reynolds, of Canton, to Miss Nancy C. Goding, of Livermore.

## Deaths.

In this town, the wife of Mr. Isaac Smith.

In South Leeds, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Benj. Dunham, aged 52. She had for many years been a member of the Society called Friends, in Leeds, and as such was esteemed by the fraternity and those who knew her. Thus a bereaved husband, together with children and relatives, have been called upon to deplore the loss of one who was worthy of their affections, who will long live in them, and be lamented by the friends and acquaintances from whom she has departed. But we rejoice for them, that they mourn not without hope.

Hope sheds her radiant beams
Upon their darksome day,
Light, o'er the dead immortal gleams,
And drives their griefs away. [*Com.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 16, 1835.

*Reported for the Boston Patriot.*

At market 470 beef cattle 10 Cows and Calves, and 590 sheep.

Prices. *Beef Cattle.* We quote prime at 33 a 34s. 6d.; good at 30 a 32s. 6d.; thin at 24 a 28s. 6d.

*Cows and Calves*—At $20, 25 and 27.

*Sheep*—We noticed the sale of one lot at 19s. 6d. each; also lots at 27, 30, 33 and 36.

## Stock for Sale.

SIX likely young BULLS, from 1-2 to 7-8 Improved Durham Short Horned breed, from 8 months to 2 years old. Also a number of Heifers, one, two and three years old, sired by the Bull Maine Denton. Enquire of Th. PIERCE, near Readfield Corner.

*Readfield, Feb.* 20, 1835.

## Tavern House for Sale.

THAT well known TAVERN HOUSE in Wayne Village, and now occupied by ALPHEUS LANE, on the road leading from Augusta to Paris and Dixfield. Said House is in good repair and very convenient. It is thought to be as good a country stand for a Tavern as any in this County. Said House will be sold very cheap if applied for soon—possession can be given the first of April. For further particulars enquire of ALPHEUS LANE on the premises, or GIDEON LANE, Jr. of Leeds.

*Feb'y* 24, 1835.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

## NOTICE.

DAVID H. FOSTER, Esq. will deliver an Address at the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting House, on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at half past 6 o'clock P. M. before the two Singing Schools under the instruction of Mr. Gould of Winthrop—immediately after which the singers will give their Exhibition.

Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

*Winthrop, Feb'y* 14, 1835.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

## The American Gardiners' Magazine,

**and Register of all Useful discoveries and Improvements in Horticulture and Rural Affairs.**

No. 2, for February, 1835.

Contents.—Art. I, on the cultivation of the Grape Vine in pots, by the conductors; Art. II, on the future progress of Gardening in America, by Grant Thorburn Esq.; Art. III, on the propagation of the Grape Vine, with observations on its management, Pruning, &c. in the Green-house and Grapery and the formation of Vine Borders, By J. W. Russell, superintendant at Mount Auburn; Art. IV, Remarks on the difficulty of identifying the varieties of Fruits, by R. Manning Esq.; Art. V, observations on some of the Insects which infect Trees and Plants, with Hints on a method of their Destruction; By B. Hale Ives; Art. VI. On the Management of the Gladiolus Natalensis (called by some psittacinus) with a Colored drawing of the flower, By S. Sweetser; Art. VII, On the cultivation of Lobelia cardinalis, fulgens, splendens, syphilitica, and speciosa, By the conductors; Art. VIII, Remarks on the best method of obtaining double Flowers of the Stock and Gilliflower, By J. W. Russell; Art. IX, Cultivation of the Salvia Splendens, fulgens, and mexicana, By the Conductors;—Reviews and extracts of works on Horticulture.—Miscellaneous Intelligence.—Art. I, General Notices; Art. II, Foreign Notices; Art. III, Domestic Notices; Art. IV, Calls at Gardens and Nurseries; Art. V, Queries Criticisms &c.; Art. VI, Quincy Market; Art. VII, Reports of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Monthly Calender of Horticulture and Floriculture.

Extract from the Prospectus of the Work—"Since the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the science of Horticulture and Gardening has received a new impulse. By the united efforts, the influence, and extraordinary zeal of those who were its original founders, the taste for its pleasant and delightful pursuits has, wonderfully increased; its objects have become far more extended, and new sources opened for the introduction of all the new and choice productions, which will add value and beauty to the fruit or Pleasure garden. With this manifestly increased interest, which seems to have been so universally diffused through the public mind, the subject appears to demand some work containing more comprehensive and useful information, than any to which at present, they can have access.

The conductors have for many years, devoted much time to the subject, and of late have given it their exclusive attention. They are still extensively engaged in practice, and trust that they shall often have the pleasure of making known the results of their observations and experiments.

They would respectfully solicit the Communications from their friends, and all these interested in Horticulture through the Country."

The work will be published monthly printed on fine paper, octavo size, at three dollars per year.

Subscriptions rec'd by E. T. Duven, Bangor, and Colman & Chisholn, Portland.

HOVEY & CO.
79 & 81 Cornhill
Boston Feb. 1, 1835. Boston.

## SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage. C B. MORTON.

Wanted—A few straight grained Rock and White Maple LOGS.

January 14, 1835.

## TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality which, to encourage its use, I will sell low

Dec. 4. *S. CHANDLER.*

## *Dry Goods.*

GEO. W. SHEPHERD has just received and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, SILKS, CALICOES,* and every other description of Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS,* which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the Lowest Cash prices.

Augusta, Oct. 7, 1834. tf.

## TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South *Reading, Mass.* has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated

VEGETABLE BITTERS AND PILLS,

to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. *Are* recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking, *F*aintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpation of the *H*eart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; *F*latulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2 Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the *B*lood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of *S*crofula, Salt *R*heum Leprosy, St. *A*nthony's Fre, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain & Practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

☞ Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by DAVID GRIFFITH, Portland, Sole agent, and also by the following persons, viz:

SAMUEL CHANDLER, Winthrop; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

## New-England Seed Store.

At the *Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse* connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

*Garden Seeds* in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

*Boxes of Seeds* containing a good assortment for private gardens at $3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for $1,00.

*Grass Seeds* at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

*Fruit and Ornamental* TREES, *Grape Vines, Plants and Roots* supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent *gratis* to customers.

Jan. 21. GEO. C. BARRETT.

## GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tablets, &c.

AARON CLARK,
GILBERT PULLEN.

*Augusta, Jan.* 1835.

## BLANKS

For sale at this office.

## Poetry.

### STANZAS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MAN'S LOVE" AND "WOMAN'S LOVE."

Yes,—I can bear to see thee now,
With quiet lip, and placid brow;
Thine eyes may watch me as they will,
They cannot make one heart-string thrill:
I've known thee fickle, known my peace
The sport of thy most cold caprice;
Now sue,—now woo,— I've snapt the chain,—
I cannot be thy slave again.

There was a time, when I for her
Looked with all love's anxiety:
When sitting breathless,—feverish,—mute,
I've listened, trembling, for thy foot:
Thy presence was as if I quaffed
From Life's rich fount a daily draught;
Thy parting dimmed, yet fed the flame,—
Now, come or go,—'tis all the same!

'Tis over,—I have flung thee off,
With careless heart, and bitter scoff,—
Thou! who didst *dare*, —fool that thou wert,
To trifle with a trusting heart!
Though thou didst know how deep and true
My feelings were in root and hue.
Oh, search this world,—a firmer mind,
Or fonder heart, thou wilt not find!

Farewell!—I cannot mourn the hour
That breaks for aye, thy spell of power:
I cannot mourn, that from such clay
The idol robes are torn away.
If ever blush at feelings weak,
For thee, again may tinge my cheek,
For very shame that blush will be,
That I *could* dream of loving *thee!*

## Philosophical Miscellanies.

CURIOUS SPRINGS.—In Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, are a number of wells, in which the water is perfectly free from salt, though it invariably rises and falls with the tides of the ocean. They are from one hundred yards to three quarters of a mile distant from the sea. This water is uniformly found on penetrating a number of feet into a stratum of porous calcareous rock which underlies the soil. It is difficult to account for its freshness, unless, as is suggested by Ellis, who furnished the statement, it is deprived of its salt by filteriug through the rock.

HEAT PRODUCED BY FRICTION.—Sir Humphry Davy proved that two pieces of ice rubbed together in an atmosphere at 32 degrees, or at the freezing point, are converted into water. A piece of ordnance is heated much sooner by constant discharges than if filled with burning coals for ten times as long a period. These facts are adduced, among others, by the advocates of the immateriality of heat and light, to support their theory, which attributes heat and light to vibratory motions among the particles of bodies, and in a supposed ethereal medium

POWERFUL CURRENT OF AIR IN TENERIFFE.—It is stated in Ure's Geology, that on the top of the Peak of Teneriffe, the wind blows for the most part so strongly from southwest, that a person finds difficulty in standing upright against it. This current may be a part of the current which is supposed to be constantly flowing from the tropics toward the poles in the elevated regions of the air, caused by the rarefaction of the atmosphere on the earth's surface by the sun. The rarefied air of course rises, and then flows over on either side. From a south it becomes a south-westerly current, in consequence of the diminishing velocity of those portions of the earth over which it passes, the wind retaining the momentum which it had acquired at the equator in moving with the earth's surface in an easterly course.

METEOROLOGICAL STONE.—A Finland journal gives an account of a singular stone in the north of Finland, which answers the purpose of a public barometer. On the approach of rain, this stone assumes a black or dark grey color; and when the weather is inclined to be fair, it is covered all over with white specks. This stone is, in all probability, an argillaceous rock, containing a portion of rock salt, amonia, or salt-petre, and absorbing more or less humidity, in proportion as the atmosphere is more or less charged with it. In the latter case the saline particles, becoming chrystallized, are visible to the eye as the white specks.

HYDROGRAPHIC PAPER.—M. Chevallier has examined a paper lately invented, which may be written on with a pen dipped in pure water. He found that it was prepared by soaking the sheets of paper in a solution of sulphate of iron, drying them, and then covering them with finely powdered galls. He states that similar papers may be prepared by using other solutions and powders; thus blue is probably prepared by powdering the paper, soaked in sulphate of iron, with ferrocyanate of potash.

SAGACITY OF AN INDIAN.—A Spaniard, on a journey, met an American Indian in the midst of a desert. They were both on horseback. The Spaniard fearing his horse would not be able to preform the journey, asked the Indian, whose horse was young and vigorous, to make an exchange with him; which the Indian of course refused. The Spaniard sought a cause of quarrel with him, and being well armed, easily seized the horse he wanted, contiued his journey. The Indian pursued him into the the next town, and made his complaint to the judge. The Spaniard was obliged to appear and produce the horse; he treated the Indian as a cheat, affirmed that the horse belonged to him, and that he had reared it from a foal. There were no proofs to the contrary, and the judge, perplexed, was going to send the pleaders out of court, and dismiss the process, when the Indian cried out, "The horse is mine and I'll prove it." He immediately stripped off his cloak and threw it over the animal's head. "That man being so confident that he reared the horse, command him," said he, addressing the judge, "to tell which of the two eyes is blind." The Spaniard in order to seem not to hesitate in the least, answered immediately, "The right eye." The Indian uncovered his horse's head, "he is neither blind" said he, "of the right eye nor the left." The judge convinced by so ingenious and strong a proof, adjudged him the horse, and sent the Spaniard to prison.


## Small Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has obtained licence, as a common Victualer. Those who are market men, with horses, and travellers who are willing to receive civil treatment, with a very plain style, in victualing, lodging and horse keeping, with a moderate bill, will please give him a call. They can then judge whether he is worthy of further patronage. He may be found a few steps from Esquire Wood's Corner, and from Mr. Pitts' Corner, opposite the old Hay Scales, on Bowdoin Street.

CHARLES ROBBINS.

*Winthrop, Feb'y* 3, 1835.

## Farms in Bradford--For Sale.

ONE near the Corner, containing about 30 acres, with House, Barn and Blacksmith shop. A good stand for a blacksmith.

One on the County road from Bangor to Brownville, containing about 40 acres, with a new House, small Barn—an excellent well of water near the house—fences in good repair.

One in the corner of the County road and a road lately laid out by the County, connecting the Canada and the Houlton roads. As soon as this road is completed this will be one of the best stands for a tavern and store of any in the country. It contains 121 acres—house, shed, barn frame to be put up in the spring. Cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay. It will be sold at a great bargain.

A Blacksmith's Shop and 1 acre of land at the Corner.

Ten lots of *Wild Land* suitable for farming, containing about 100 acres each.

Also, a Clapboard Machine and Mill, with a quantity of logs ready to saw.

All the above property will be sold at good bargains. Any person wishing for further particulars will please to apply either personally or by letter to

M. SEAVEY, *Post Master*, Penob. Co. Me.

*Bradford, February*, 1835.

## PITTS' PATENT HORSE POWER, AND THRASHING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to FARMERS and to the public generally, that they have invented and Patented a new and improved machine for the application of *Horse Power*, to driving machinery. It is peculiarly well fitted for the purposes of the Farmer, in propelling thrashing machines, cider mills &c. as well as for the mechanic who wishes for a cheap and efficient power to carry his Lathes, Grindstones and other necessary apparatus. They feel a confidence and pleasure in reccommending their improvement as THE BEST of the kind now in use. It is simple in its construction, light, durable, and not liable to get out of repair, singularly efficient and easy in its operation, can be easily moved from place to place, and can be made for a comparatively small sum, for ONE, TWO, FOUR, SIX or more Horses, according to the wish or wants of the purchaser. Their two Horse Power, are in much request for thrashing *mowed* and other Grain.

Having thoroughly tried and proved their invention, and being satisfied of its power and utility, they challenge all *competition*, and as a proof that it has given perfect satisfaction they give a few of the numerous recommendations which have been received from some of the best Farmers in the State, who have tried and examined it.

J. A. PITTS.
Winthrop, Jan. 5, 1835. H. A. PITTS.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain, I readily give it as my opinion, that from the simplicity and cheapness of its construction it is more valuable to the community generally, than any other Thrashing Machine with which I am acquainted. *Zachariah Field.*

Cumberland, Nov. 17, 1334.

I readily concur in the above recommendation, from my own personal observation. *Wm. Shaw*, Cumberland.

Minot, Nov. 13, 1834. Having seen Pitts' *Horse Power* and Thrashing Machine in operation, I am of opinion that it will thrash grain as fast and as well as any other machine with which I am acquainted. *Daniel Briggs, Jr.*

Minot, Nov. 14, 1834. I readily concur in the above recommendation, having seen said machine in operation.

*Samuel Emerson.*

Livermore, Dec. 12, 1834. Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain of different kinds, both mowed and bound, I readily give it as my opinion that it is superior to any other thrashing machine with which I am acquainted. *Wm. H. Bretton.*

Wilton, Dec. 27, 1834. Having had in operation, at my barn, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I can recommend it as worthy the patronage of all who wish to purchase a machine for thrashing. It is in my opinion superior to any other now in use. *Timothy Moor.*

Having assisted in the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I cheerfully concur in the above statement. *Benjamin Bardin.*

Farmington, Dec. 27, 1834. After having seen the various kinds of Thrashing Machines now in use in this section of the country, I hereby give it as my opinion that Pitts' Horse Power and Thrasher are superior to any now in use, and I would recommend to those who wish to purchase, to examine Pitts' machine for themselves, as I think it worthy of public patronage, and more particularly the Horse Power. *Nathan Pinkham.*

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. I have assisted in the operation o. Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing of the kind now in use, and I think farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine, as it is cheap in its construction, and may be made for from one to four horses, and will be a light portable machine. *Thomas Eustis.*

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. We certify that we have had Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher in operation in our barns, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing we have ever seen of the kind, and believe farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine.

*Oliver Fuller.* | *Jackson Fuller.*

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1835. Having had in operation in my barn for several days past, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, and as it has worked to my entire satisfaction both in thrashing mowed and reapt grain, I recommend the same to the public as a valuable improvement, and I would farther say, it has given general satisfaction in this vicinity. *John Corbett.*

Extract from the report of the Incidental Committe of the Kennebec County *Agricultural* Society, at their Cattle Show and *Fair* Sept. 1834

*Pitts' Horse Power and Trashing Machine.* We were next summoned to examine Pitts' improved Horse Power and Thrasher. This is an improvement invented and patented by Messrs J. A. and H. A. Pitts of Winthrop, and your committe think that a very considerable improvement has been effected by them. The principle is on the plan of the Endless chain—but the horse travels upon wood, and the lags are kept from sagging by a new and ingenious application of a system of rolls called by the inventors "surface rolls." The improvements appear to be—1. *A* greater ease for the horse. 2. Less weight in the machine.—3. Less expense to the purchaser. It can be easily made with slight additional expense, for two horses. It thrashes clean and on the whole is a valuable implement for the Farmer. We think the Messrs. Pitts richly entiled to a gratuity for introducing their improvement among us.